

DEFECTION IN MANIPUR

1963—1977

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Parliamentary Fellow (ICPS)

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PREFACE

Memory fades away gradually with the lapse of time. This work is simply an attempt to revive memory. The writer has given his best endeavour to avoid criticism or remarks on the living politicians. Certain comments that may be found in this work are quoted from the records or versions of the contemporary politicians.

FOREWORD :

As a kingdom in more or less its present territorial structure (nay more) Manipur has glided on for about 2000 years of political existence known to history, though occasionally interrupted. Throughout the ages we have of course had our share of turmoil, bloodshed and homicide—the faithful companions of political power even to-day, or a political existence is heir to. The form of government has naturally changed with tides of history from monarchy to parliamentary shape. Power has shifted from one group to another. Tensions have developed, reached breaking points and been resolved. New ideas matured as the old order grew obsolete and constitutional changes when they took place resulted from a sober assessment of the balance of political power.

Perhaps no other nation on earth has been subjected so often to occupations, devastations (mainly from Burma and England) and periods of decadence, yet so quickly able to recuperate and renew itself.

Such, in short, is the political history of Manipur prior to parliamentary form and what follows is revealed by Shri Thomaiojam Gokul Singh through his book "Defection in Manipur 1965 -1977"

Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee once said in 1923, a year before his death "Councils will come and go, ministries will blossom and perish, parties will develop and disappear or change their nature and survive but the Calcutta

University will live on for ever if her children by thousands and ten thousands stand by her with steadfast loyalty and devotion alike in her days of triumph and affliction" His prophetic words have come true.

To go through this book "Defection in Manipur" is to enter a restricted arena and the helping hand of a familiar friend in an unfamiliar region where one gets acquainted with what is happening and has happened there and it enables one to profit by what has been done by the forerunners. This book will be an eye-opener to writers and researchers of political history of Manipur. Such accounts if not put on historical records properly authenticated will cause a missing link in the political history of Manipur and to pick up the loose ends of the thread when tumbled at a later date would be futile. For writing will remain when words spoken are forgotten. In the world to day 14 years in political history is a long stretch of time. For Manipur, Shri Th. Gokul Singh has covered the period though it is an arduous job. Indeed he has made a noble contribution to the political history of Manipur.

The book will certainly interest the reading world. The thoughts that inspired him to write this deserve thanks and credit.

Sanasam Gourabari Singh
13.6.1978.

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CHAPTER I

FIRST KOIRENG MINISTRY

With the enforcement of the Government of Union Territories Act 1963, Manipur along with Himachal Pradesh and Tripura had been given Legislative Assembly. The existing Territorial Council constituted under the Territorial Councils Act, 1956 had been converted into the Territorial Legislative Assembly in June, 1963. The Congress had twentyfour members including three members defected from Samvukta Socialist Party and two nominated members. The following was the list of members of the House of thirtytwo members : —

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
1. Md. Ahmuddin	Lalong	Congress.
2. Shri S. Angouba Singh	Wangkhei	Congress
3. Shri Anupa Kabui	Tamenglong	Congress.
4. Shri D. Athuibo	Aimol	SSP to Congress.
5. Shri S. Bijoy Singh	Jiribam	Congress.
6. Shri L. Birachandra Singh	Sagolmang Pukhao	Congress.
7. Shri Kh. Chaoba Singh	Sekmai	Congress.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
8. Shri A. Daiho	Mao West	Congress.
9. Shri K Envev	Phungyar Phaisat	SSP to Congress.
10 Shri Goukhenpau	Thanlon	Congress.
11. Shri Kh Ibetombi Singh	Uripok	Congress.
12. Shri M. Ibotombi Singh	Kakehing	Congress.
13 Shri R.K. Irabot Singh	Bishenpur- Moirang	Congress.
14 Shri N Kanhai Singh	Hiyanglam- Sugnu	Congress
15. Shri Kherahung Anal	Tengnoupal	Congress
16 Shri M Koireng Singh	Thanga-Kumbi	Congress.
17 Smt. Lhingjaneng Gangte	Nominated	Congress
18 Shri W Mani Singh	Thoubal	Congress
19 Smt R.K Mukhara Devi	Nominated	Congress
20 Shri Paoneikhai	Churachandpur	Congress
21 Shri L Solomon	Ukhrul	SSP to Congress
22 Shri L. Thambou Singh	Keishamthong	Congress
23 Shri Th. Toyama Singh	Wangoi Mayang Imphal	Congress.
24. Shri Y Yaima Singh	Nambol Keinou	Congress.
25. Shri L. Achaw Singh	Wangkhei-Kongba	SSP.
26 Shri K Borthakur Sharma	Khurai	SSP
27. Shri Th. Chandrasekhar Singh	Singjamei	SSP.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
28. Md. Ashraf Ali	Irinbung, Yairipok, Topchingtha	Independent.
29. Md. Chaoba	Charangpat, Khongjom	Independent.
30. Shri N Ibomcha Singh	Sagolband, Lamjaotongba	Independent
31. Shri A Kulachandia Singh	Salam Khumbong	Independent
32. Shri Ng Thoiso	Mao East	Independent.

Shri Anapa Kabui expired after a protracted illness and in the by-election Shri K Kakhangai was elected from the Tamenglong Constituency and was sworn in as a member of the Legislative Assembly on 16.3 1964 and he remained as an Independent member

The Congress with a very comfortable majority ruled Manipur till the fourth general election which was held on 19.2 67 (for plain Area) and 29 2 67 (for Hill Areas).

The political situation in Manipur and its neighbouring State of Nagaland had a close connection with the election results. A brief account of the prevailing hostilities in Nagaland which had a great influence in 20,000 Sq kms of hill areas of Manipur may be cited here briefly. From 1952 onwards, the relations between the Nagas and the Government of India gradually

deteriorated due to a series of unfavourable factors. The Naga National Council boycotted the first general election of 1952. In March 1956 the insurgents founded the Naga Federal Government and its flag was hoisted on the 22nd March of the same year. It framed its own constitution and began to run a parallel Government. A number of educated people, trained compounders and nurses and influential village elders joined the movement. The rebels made an all out attempt to achieve their independence by campaigns of violence throughout Naga Hills. Murder, arson, loot and intimidation of Government servants increased rapidly. They had mobilised an armed force of approximately 15,000. As the situation became beyond the control of Assam Police and Assam Rifles, they were replaced by the Indian Armed forces.

The undeclared war went on between the Army and the Naga rebels unabated, and the innocent villagers were made the victims of the war. The undeclared war had encompassed the Naga inhabited areas of Manipur viz., Mao, Ukhrul, and Tamenglong Sub-Divisions of Manipur. Some non-Naga Tribes of Manipur also joined hands with the Nagas and created disturbance in the remaining Hill Sub-Divisions of Manipur. Analas and other tribes of Tengnoupal Sub-Division joined the Naga hostiles.

Taking advantage of the current depredation of law and order, the Kukis also demanded a separate Kuki State and they became known as Kuki hostiles. They adopted the same tactics of the Naga hostiles in murder, arson, loot etc. Similarly the Mizos and its allied tribes of Churachandpur and South Western region of Mampur followed the same suit. As such the administration in the five Sub-Divisions of Mampur had failed completely. The law and order could be maintained in the plain Sub-Divisions only.

On the initiative of the Peace Mission for settlement of Naga dispute, an agreement for cease-fire or suspension of operation in Nagaland was signed at Sakrabama Village by the three members of the Peace Mission and six members on behalf of the Federal Government of Nagaland on 24th May 1964. The text of the agreement ran as below —

“In the hope of bringing about a cease-fire and a peaceful settlement, we the undersigned appointed members of the Peace Mission have given serious consideration to the terms of an agreement designed to bring about a cease-fire throughout Nagaland for the purpose of enabling a peace conference to be held and consultations to take place freely among the people of Nagaland and India.

‘On the understanding the terms communicated to us by the Peace Mission will constitute an agreement with the Government of India with whom the negotiations for a lasting peace settlement will take place, we agree on behalf of the Federal Government of Nagaland as from a date to be decided to suspend all forms of violent activities

‘On the understanding that the Security Forces of the Government of India undertake to suspend (a) Jungle operation, (b) raiding of Federal Army and all administrative camps; (c) patrolling beyond 1000 yards of security posts (d) searching of village (e) aerial actions, (f) arrests, (g) imposition of political fines (h) forced labour

‘We, on behalf of the Federal Government of Nagaland also undertake to suspend (a) sniping and ambushing, (b) imposition of fines, (c) Kidnapping and recruitment, (d) sabotage activities, (e) raiding and firing at security posts, towns and administrative centres

‘Since the above terms would make it possible for representatives of the Federal Government of Nagaland and members of its Army to move about freely and to hold necessary consultations with the people, the members of the Peace Mission also gave assurance that the

underground army would refrain from moving with arms and uniform in towns and villages and security posts within a radius of 1000 yards.

‘They also gave the assurance that no arms would be imported from abroad during the period of the Peace-talks

‘During the period of cease-fire, protection of convoys, columns, administrative centres, international border posts and towns would continue heretofore but in order to avoid the possibility of any clash there would be no patrolling in the international border area. The road protection should, however, cease to operate during the cease-fire period

The Nagaland Federal Government for its part gave assurance that it will co-operate to prevent any violation of the frontier during the cease-fire period

‘As a first step the proposed period of relaxation would be declared for an initial period of one month from an agreed date after allowing fifteen days for all concerned to be informed of the terms and conditions of the cessation of operations

While the above terms had been agreed upon in application to Nagaland, it was proposed that the area of application should be extended to cover all areas inhabited by Naga people in Maimun, Cachar Hills, and North East Frontier Agency

'Since the principle of making provision for an impartial witness to any peaceful settlement had been agreed upon by the permission of the Government of India, the underground on their part had agreed not to press their requirement of a team of international observers during the early stages of the proposed peace-talks.

'On behalf of Federal Government of Nagaland also an order was issued. Representatives of Federal Government of Nagaland have been engaged in talks with members of the Peace Mission appointed by the Nagaland Baptist Church Council. As a result of these talks the representatives have agreed to the conditions under which a cease-fire can be arranged to enable direct talks to take place between the leaders of the Federal Government of Nagaland and the Government of India.

'It is the hope and prayer of members of Federal Government and Naga Army that this cease-fire will lead to a new era of peace and friendship between the people of Nagaland and the people of India, an era in which Naga people will again be able to engage in their normal peaceful occupations.

We call upon all people of good will in Nagaland and in India as well as those concerned in the world outside to support this effort to achieve peace in all ways that are open to them."

This stoppage of operation became effective on September 6th, 1964. As contained in the Agreement for cease-fire or suspension of operation, the three Naga inhabited Sub-Divisions of Manipur viz. Ukhrul, Mao and Tamenglong were covered by that Agreement. The hostiles had set up a parallel government in the said three Sub-Divisions of Manipur. They set up their army camps as well as administrative units face to face with the Indian Army and the Government administrative offices. The sufferings of the innocent and simple villagers were untold as they had to obey two masters who were deadly hostile to each other. There was no security of life and property in the hill areas. There was failure of crops for three consecutive years and the people had no food for two meals a day. In October 1965 hungry students marched to the Chief Minister and the Chief Commissioner demanding for supply of food grains. There was a police firing over the student hunger marchers and five persons were killed as a result of the firing. Prices of all commodities rose uncheckd and people could not afford to buy them. There were allegations of corruption everywhere in every Government office. All loans were alleged to have been given to Congress workers and relatives of the Minister. All these commissions and omissions led to the Congress debacle in the fourth general election. Another important factor for the poor return in election for the

Congress party was attributed to Shri M. Koireng Singh, the Chief Minister. He was the undisputed leader of the Congress party. Nobody could have a say against him. It was also alleged that those who were bold enough to stand against him were either bribed or ousted. He chose only those candidates for the election who would not oppose him and who would be his most obedient follower

* * *

CHAPTER II

SECOND KOIRENG MINISTRY

The Fourth General Election was held in Manipur on 19.2.67 (plain areas) and 20.2.67 (hill areas) The result of the election was as below :—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
1 Md Alimuddin	Lillong	Congress
2 Shri S Bijoy Singh	Jiribam	do
3 Shri S Gambhir Singh	Sagolband	do
4 Shri Goukhenpau	Thanlon (S.T)	do
5. Shri L Ibomecha Singh	Bishenpur	do
6. Shri M Koueng Singh	Thanga	do
7. Shri W Mani Singh	Thoubal	do
8. Shri S Lario	Mao West (S T)	do
9. Shri L. Solomon	Ukhrul (S T)	do
10. Shri N. Tombi Singh	Uripok, Thangmeiband	do
11. Shri L Thambou Singh	Keishamthong	do
12. Shri K Envey	Phungyar Phaisat (S T)	do
13. Shri S. Angou Singh	Thongju	do
14. Md. Ashraf Ali	Top Chingtha	do
15. Shri S. Tombi Singh	Konthoujam	do
16. Shri Kh. Chaoba	Sekmai	do

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
17. Shri L. Achaw Singh	Wangkhei	S S P
18. Shri Th. Anoubi Singh	Hiyanglam Sugnu	do
19. Shri K. Borthakur Sharma	Khurai	do
20. Shri Y. Nimai Singh	Kakching	do
21. Md. Chaoba	Khangabok	Independent
22. Shri Dempham Kipgen	Tamei (S T)	do
23. Shri K. Kakhangai	Tamenglong	do
24. Shri Lalroukhing	Churachandpur (S T.)	do
25. Shri Paul Ichang	Tengnoupal (S T)	do
26. Shri Ch. Rajmohan Singh	Mayang Imphal	do
27. Shri Shonkhrothang	Mao East (S T)	do
28. Shri Y. Yama Singh	Nambol	do
29. Shri A. Brahmangol Singh	Yaiskul	do
30. Shri M. Bohal Singh	Sagolmang	C P I

The net result of the election was —

Congress	—	16
S.S.P.	—	4
C.P.I.	—	1
Independents	—	9
Total :		30

In order to make their position firm, the Congress then persuaded the Independents to come over to **their** side. Out of the nine independent members, seven went over to the Congress and they were readily converted

into Congress MLAs. The two independent members who had not gone over to the Congress were Sarvashri Y. Yaima Singh and A. Biramangol Singh. Smt. A. Bimola Devi and Smt. R. T. Shining were nominated by the Congress Party as MLAs, as permitted by the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. The Congress had a comfortable majority of 25 members in a House of 32 members.

The ministry headed by Shri M. Koirang Singh was sworn in on 20.3.67. The following was the list of Ministers —

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Shri M. Koirang Singh | Chief Minister |
| 2. Shri Sibho Larho | Finance Minister |
| 3. Shri N. Tombi Singh | Education Minister |
| 4. Shri Goukheupau | Medical Minister. |
| 5. Md. Ahmuddin | Development Minister |

Shri S. Tombi Singh and Shri Kh. Chaoba were elected the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker respectively.

Soon a severe struggle for power ensued within the Congress Legislature Party. Some members were promised for ministership, some were promised with contract works and some with certain other personal benefits by the Chief Minister but they were not kept. The law and order situation also considerably deteriorated in the Hill areas so much so that life

had become quite unsafe in the hills. This had also spread in the adjoining areas of the plain. Economic condition had become from bad to worse. Over and above their undisclosed ambition of power, the worsened condition of Manipur became a good propaganda material for those who wanted to overthrow the Koirang Ministry. Shri Koirang also smelling the plot, adopted various means to suppress the move. A resolution was adopted by the Congress Legislature party for removal of Shri S. Tombi Singh, Speaker and Shri Kh. Chaoba, Deputy Speaker. Later, they were expelled from the Congress party.

Shri S. Tombi Singh and Shri Kh. Chaoba could gain the support of 8 Congress MLAs and soon they joined hands with the 7 members of the opposition. On 19th October these members assembled at the House of Shri Kh. Chaoba, Deputy Speaker, at Sekmai some 12 miles outside Imphal. They formed the United Front which was formally announced on 21st September in a big public meeting at the Bir Tiken-draht Park. Thousands of people gathered and garlanded the members. These 17 members of the United Legislature Front presented themselves physically before Shri Baleswar Prasad, the Chief Commissioner of Manipur and requested him to allow the Front to form the Government.

The following were the members of the United Legislature Front —

1. Shri L. Achaw Singh	S S P
2. Shri Th. Anoubi Singh	do
3. Shri K Borthakur Sharma	do
4. Shri Y. Nimai Singh	do
5 Shri M Ibohal Singh	C P I
6 Shri Demjalam Kipgen	Ind -Cong -defected
7 Shri Ch. Rajmohon Singh	do
8. Shri Shonkhothang	do
9 Shri Y Yaima Singh	Independent
10 Shri A Biramangol Singh	do
11 Shri L Thambou Singh	Cong -Defected
12 Shri K Envey	do
13 Shri S Angou Singh	do
14. Md Ashraf Ali	do
15 Shri S Tombi Singh	Congress-expelled
16. Shri Kh. Chaoba	do
17. Smt R.T Shining	Nominated-Congress Defected.

Shri Koirang Singh on the other hand, contended that he had still the majority. In the meantime he tried every possible means to get some M.L.As.

It was a time when both sides used every possible means such as money, position, force etc. to get MLAs

from either side. Both sides set up concentration camps— one at Sekmai for ULF and another at Uripok for Congress. Hundreds of volunteers guarded the camps day and night. Each side used to send spies to the other camp. In short, Manipur was in a state of chaos. The Congress High Command sent Mr. T. Mancaan for reconciliation of the party but he failed and ultimately he advised Shri M. Koirang Singh to resign. Shri Koirang Singh finding no other alternative resigned on 4th October, 1967.

* * *

CHAPTER III

THAMBOU MINISTRY

The new U.L.F. Ministry headed by Shri L. Thambou Singh was sworn in on the 13th October, 1967. The following were the other ministers :—

1. Shri K. Envey
2. Shri S. Angou Singh
3. Md Ashraf Ali
4. Shri A. Biramangol Singh

After his resignation, Shri Koireng Singh could win over Shri Demjalam Kipgen. There was a big public demonstration at Imphal against the conduct of Shri Demjalam Kipgen and his effigy was burnt in public.

On 14th October, 1967, one day after the U.L.F. Ministry was sworn, Shri M Koireng Singh sent a motion of no-confidence against the U.L.F. Ministry to the Speaker. When the Legislative Assembly met on 16th October, 1967, Shri S. Tombi Singh, Speaker adjourned the House till the 23rd October, 1967 after admitting the Congress motion expressing lack of confidence 'in the fourday old United Front Government and after announcing the resignation of Shri. L. 'Achaw Singh' and Shri K. Envey from the panel of presiding officers.

Shri Kh. Chaoba, Deputy Speaker resigned on 23. 10.67. When the motion was taken up on 23rd Oct. 1967 the opposition members stated that the motion was moved only for protection and safeguard of democracy since the country was under the democratic principle and they were the representatives of the people. They did not move the motion against the working of the United Front Government. As the Speaker, who was a member of the United Front, could not cast his vote, the U.L.F. had 15 votes while the Congress had 16 and as such the U.L.F. could not claim majority in the House and had no right to rule, and that it was their duty to forcibly vacate those persons who usurped power undemocratically.

In the course of discussion of the motion the members of the ruling U.L.F. tried to reveal the Commissions and omissions of the Koirang Ministry which ruled Manipur for the last five and a half years. While stating the motion as unfair, unjustified and untimely they stated that the Congress party in Manipur had no responsibility as an opposition. They did not know the duty of an opposition party in the House. They should at least have some patience. They should have moved such a motion after examining the performance of the new Ministry. When Congress party found that they had lost the majority they had been trying to

kidnap members from the other side. They wanted to destroy the Assembly which was an act of burning his own house out of hatred of rats. During the last election campaign, contract works of lakhs of rupees were given without call of tenders at Thanga constituency which was the constituency of Shri Koireng Singh. During the Congress rule they had misappropriated valuable plots of land at Lamphelpat, a newly developed township at Imphal, they had issued many permits for buses to undesirable persons and loans were freely given to their followers. The Congress Government did not care for the poor people but they cared for the big landlords, black marketeers, profiteers and capitalists. One member tabled a photograph showing Shri M. Koireng, the former Congress Chief Minister and some other Congress MLAs drinking wine with Marwari capitalists of Manipur. They alleged that the former Congress Government ruled Manipur according to the whims of flatterers and capitalists. Before the swearing of U.L.F. Ministry the Congress called out many hostile Nagas and let them roam hither and thither in the streets and lanes of Imphal, thereby creating terror to the public.

One member of the U.L.F. deplored the killing of students caused by the failure of food policy. He revealed the manipulation of voter list, stating an

example of Keishamthong constituency where the actual number of voters was only 20,000 whereas in the enrolment of the Government there were 26,000 voters. The Congress Ministry was charged for their failure to drive against black marketeers, hoarders and profiteers. There was no Government office which run without any corruption. Government offices like P.W.D., Education etc were full of corruptions, irregularities and puddles. In the Manipur Apex-Co-Operative Marketing Society which was a government sponsored society, thousands of rupees had been misused and misappropriated by the Congress party. In the State Trading some five thousand maunds of rice were lost. They did not supply sufficient food to the people. The food scarcity was caused by the weak policy of the Kureng Government. They failed to enforce the procurement policy of food as they wanted to protect the black marketeers.

One tribal M L A stated that as he was a representative of the tribal people he had to see the interest of the tribal people. But the former ministry did not consider the interest of the tribal people. For this reason he could not stay as a member of the Congress party with patience. While going to the hills he could see schools without roofs and walls. In the Government dispensaries even the common medicines like Tincture

Iodine and Soda Mint were not available. The roads were not maintained. The hill people thus felt that they had no government to look after them.

Another member charged the Congress that they were afraid that the United Front Government would set up an Enquiry Commission to enquire into the conduct of the Congress Ministers about the appointments and promotions given to their relations. They wanted to bring disunity amongst the Maos and Kabuis, Kukis and non-Kukis, Nagas and non-Nagas, Muslims and non-Muslims, Meiteis and non-Meiteis Congress members were trying to create communal hatred amongst the Tangkhuls and Maos, Paite and Hmar, Kabui and Anal. During the time of Koireng Ministry the scope of the Ministry was limited to Imphal town only. No tribal member of the Assembly could go to their villages as Shri Koireng's Government brought the cessation of operation in three sub-divisions of Manipur and allowed the hostile Nagas to set up camps. During the cease-fire, 32 camps of hostiles were set up at Ukhrul. The same was the case in Tamenglong and Mao. Many houses and roads had been destroyed in the hills. Many persons and hill leaders were killed and many C.R.Ps. and M.Rs. were killed in the hills by the hostiles.

The Speaker then adjourned the House till 11 a.m. of 24.10.67.

When the House assembled on 24.10.67 the Secretary announced the resignation of Shri S. Tombi Singh from the office of the Speaker. The Secretary proposed that a member be appointed to preside over the sitting under Rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Manipur Legislative Assembly. Shri L. Achaw Singh of the U L F proposed Shri Goukhenpau of the Congress to be the Presiding Officer and Shri Y Yajma Singh seconded the motion. Shri Koireng Singh of Congress proposed Shri L. Achaw Singh of U L F to be the Presiding Officer of the House. Shri N. Tombi Singh seconded the motion. But none of them could accept the proposal. The Secretary then announced that as the House could not appoint a Presiding Officer he would refer the matter to the Administrator.

When the House reassembled after recess the Secretary announced the order of the Administrator proroguing the House on the 24th October, 1967.

By order of the President Vide order No F.10/41/67-SR(R) dated 25th October the Manipur Legislative Assembly was suspended and the administration was taken over by the President with effect from 25th October, 1967.

* * *

CHAPTER IV

THIRD KOIRENG MINISTRY :

Shri Koireng Singh tried to recoup his position by taking the MLAs into the Congress fold. It is said that some were paid considerable amount of money and some were promised positions such as ministership while some were promised with certain other personal benefits. Soon Shri Ch Rajmohun Singh resigned from the U.L.F. and joined the Congress. All other Congress members who had recently defected to the U.L.F., except Shri S. Tombu Singh and Shri Kh Chaoba who were expelled from the Congress, were taken into the Congress legislature party. Shri Koireng Singh was thus able to consolidate his position and on 30.11.67 announced that the Congress had regained the majority and could form the Government. On 2.12.67 Shri S Angou Singh rejoined the Congress. On 7.12.67 Shri L Thambou Singh who was the Chief Minister in the U.L.F. Government and Shri S Ashon returned to the Congress Party. The following were the members of the new Congress Legislature party.—

1. Shri M. Koireng Singh
2. Md. Alimuddin

3. Shri S. Bijoy Singh
4. Md. Chaoba
5. Shri Demjalam Kipgen
- 6 Shri S. Gambhir Singh
7. Shri Goukhenpau
8. Shri L. Ibomcha Singh
9. Shri K. Kakhangai
10. Shri Lalroukung,
11. Shri W. Mani Singh
12. Shri Paokhohang
13. Shri Ch. Rajmohon Singh
14. Shri Shonkhothang
15. Shri S Larho
16. Shri L Solomon
- 17 Shri N. Tombi Singh
18. Shri L. Thambou Singh
19. Shri K Envey
20. Shri S. Angou Singh
21. Md. Ashraf Ali
22. Smt A. Bimola Devi

A new Congress ministry headed by Shri M. Koireng Singh was sworn in on the 19th February, 1968 with the following ministers :—

1. Shri L. Solomon (Finance & Revenue)
- 2 Shri N Tombi Singh (Education, Law, LSG,
Publicity and Tourism)

**3. Shri Goukhenpau (Transport, Public Health
and Industry).**

In order to secure the position of the Congress Legislature party Smt. Lhingjaneng Gangte was nominated and oath was administered on the 23rd September, 1968

Shri S. Larho was elected Speaker and Shri L. Ibomcha Singh as the Deputy Speaker Shri Demjam Kipgen was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Manipur Legislative Assembly (A Committee of the Members from the Hill areas of Manipur)

Revolts soon developed within the Congress Legislature party from the members whom ministership and other positions were promised at the time of the formation of the new ministry. They too began to consolidate their positions by collecting the M.L.As. to stand behind them In order to save the situation and to weaken the move of the dissident M.L.As. Shri Koirang Singh had taken Shri S. Bijoy Singh and Shri W. Mani Singh as Deputy Ministers on 4th July, 1969. This had enraged the members who had been aspiring for ministership so long At last they had collaborated with the opposition for overthrowing the Koirang Ministry.

On the 23rd September, 1969 Shri Y. Yaima Singh moved a motion of no-confidence against the Council of Minister led by Shri M. Koirang Singh. As the motion had obtained the leave of the House the Speaker announced that it would be taken for discussion on the next day i.e. 24th September, 1969

On this very day, that is, the 23rd Sept. 1969 Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India visited Manipur. She was to address a public meeting at the pologround at Imphal. Thousands of people including women and children assembled at the pologround. Soon after the Prime Minister began to address the meeting some trouble started between C.R.P and the public. There was then lathi charges; tear gas shells were shot. Then firing was resorted to, C.R.P. charged the lathis over the women and children without discrimination. Four persons were shot dead, some on the spot and some in the hospital. Many persons were injured. The trouble spread all over the streets and lanes of Imphal. The fight between the police and the public continued till the death of night.

In support of the motion the members of the opposition stated that the people were quite dissatisfied with the Government as they could not expect anything purposeful from this Government. As there was no supervision by the ministers, corruption was

rampant in every Government Office. This Government was running through corruption, nepotism and favouritism. They were looking the interest of a few section of the people.

The unprecedented event of the previous day at the pologround when the Prime Minister began to address the meeting was stated to be due to the irresponsibility and lack of tactfulness of the Government. The law and order situation had deteriorated and there was no peace not only in the hills but also in the plain. There were many cases of looting, robbery and murder. In short, there was no security for life. The Government was keeping C R P in Manipur by constructing tents and barracks even in the heart of the town, which was an act of directly insulting the local police. It was also a fact that a large number of Government employees were trying best to please their ministers and other petty bosses of the Congress party. Some petty Congress men were taking a great role in matters of transfer and posting of Government servants. The Government had failed to solve the food problem and an artificial scarcity had been created. Nothing had been done to create employment potentialities by setting up factories, industries or mills. The all round discontent caused by economic backwardness, unemployment, lack of fulfilment of educational needs of the

people and non-setting up of industries etc. had led the Manipuri youths to go to Pakistan and China to receive arms and training to revolt against the Government. Most of the key posts in Manipur were held by non-Manipuris and the existence of an anti Manipuri lobby under this Government was not a secret

When the discussion was over the mover of the motion demanded division. Then one member of the ruling party requested the chair to allow them to exercise conscience vote. The Speaker replied that he could not issue whip. When the vote was taken 19 supported the motion against 11

Shri Koirang Singh submitted his resignation to Shri Baleswar Prasad, the Chief Commissioner of Manipur on the same day.

The dissenting group of the Congress MLAs joined the U.L.F. and on 30.9.69 a delegate of the U L F consisting sarvashri S. Larho, Speaker, Paokhohang (Cong-dissident), Borthakur Sharma (SSP), M. Ibohal Singh (CPI), Y. Yaima Singh and Md. Alimuddin met the Chief Commissioner and requested him to allow the ULF to form the ministry

On the report of the Chief Commissioner after observing the political situation in Manipur, the President dissolved the Legislative Assembly and the administration of Manipur was taken over by him on the 16th October, 1969

CHAPTER V

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN 1969 & 1972

Shri Y. Yaima Singh a prominent member of the Congress party who got elected in all the general elections since the 1957 general election in Manipur was denied the party ticket in the 4th General Election of 1967. He however contested the said election as an independent candidate and won the same. Consequently, he was expelled from the Congress party and remained as an independent M L A. Shri S. Tombi Singh and Shri Kh Chaoba who were also expelled from the Congress party got a good consociation with Shri Y. Yaima Singh. These three Ex-M L As initiated a move to form a local political party in Manipur under the name and style of **"The Manipur Peoples Party,"** the first convention of which was held on the 26th December, 1968. This local party later became the greatest contending party for the Congress in Manipur.

During the President's rule, Congress party expelled seven Ex-MLAs, namely (1) Md. Alimuddin, (2) Md Chaoba, (3) Shri S Gambhir Singh, (4) Shri Ch. Rajmohon Singh, (5) Shri S. Larho, (6) Shri L. Thambou Singh and (7) Md. Ashraf Ali. Soon thereafter these seven Ex-MLAs joined the Manipur Peoples Party.

In the later part of 1971 when it was known that the election would be held in the beginning of 1972, many local parties were formed for fighting in the ensuing election. The splitting of the Congress party in India had split the Congress in Manipur although major portion of the Congressmen remained in Congress (R . The S.S.P. also split and a section became a local party called Manipur National Organisation. Some other parties such as, Nationalist party, Meitei Marup etc. fought in the election.

The gist of the election manifesto of the Manipur Peoples Party was as follows —

The Manipur People Party will try to bring about a socialistic pattern of society under the Constitution by means of the undermentioned programmes —

- (a) Urban property ceiling which will be fixed at a maximum of Rs 4 lakhs
- (b) Land ceiling by amending the existing Land Reform Act which will give land to the tillers and the ceiling would be fixed at five paries for a family of five.
- (c) The oil companies in Manipur will be Nationalised
- (d) State income and unemployment :—

The following industries will be set up for enhancing State income and providing employment to the

skilled and unskilled labourers of Manipur including the educated unemployed persons :—

(1) Cement Factory (2) Paper Mill (3) Sugar Mill (4) Spinning Mill (5) Tasar Factory (6) Electronic Industry (7) Watch Factory (8) Drugs Factory (9) Polythene Factory. Over and above, the Loktak Project will be taken over as a State Project.

(e) Double cropping-priority would be given to irrigation for double cropping.

(f) Rural electrification to all villages.

(g) Salary of the government employees would be fixed to provide living income to the low paid employees

(h) Food policy—No export of rice will be made outside Manipur without reserving adequate requirement for the people

1. There will be no levy of paddy

2. Hoarding will be checked.

3. For building up a buffer stock one quintal of paddy would be taken per pari of land on payment of reasonable price

4. No excessive premium will be taken for new lands.

5. Settlement of new lands will be made to the landless people of the surrounding area.

(1) Land revenue would be exempted for holdings upto half a pari of land.

- (j) Handloom industry—The State will take over the procurement and distribution of yarn. State Emporium will be expanded and branches will be opened in important places in India and abroad.
- (k) Drinking water—Water supply scheme will be taken up to provide drinking water to the people.
- (l) Housing scheme - Housing scheme will be taken up to enable the poor people to construct their own houses
- (m) Communication—Villages will be connected by motorable roads.
- (n) Education—Reorientation of education will be done for improving standard through an Education Reform Commission. The following will be taken up for educational expansion—
 - 1. University will be set-up.
 - 2. A Medical College will be set-up.
 - 3. Certain annual quota will be kept for research works in foreign countries
 - 4. Inclusion for Manipuri language in the 8th Schedule
 - 5. Introduction of Mampuri Language upto M. A. Classes.
 - 6. Free education upto High School standard
 - 7. Increase of technical institutions
 - 8. An Engineering College will be set up.
 - 9. An Agricultural College will be set up

- 10. A Central Research Institute will be opened in Manipur.**
- 11. Physical education will be expanded.**
- 12. More vocational training schools will be set up.**
- (o) National health—Health Insurance Scheme in the line of National Health Scheme will be taken up.**
- (p) Guidance to the youths— The detainees of the alleged Revolutionary Government will be given amnesty.**
- (q) North Eastern Council will be reviewed as it had not the opinion of the people.**
- (r) A separate High Court for Manipur.**
- (s) A separate Governor for Manipur.**
- (t) Corruption will be eradicated. An Enquiry Commission will be set up for looking into cases of corruption committed by ministers and high officials**
- (u) A special planning cell for the hill and backward communities**
- (v) A pay Commission will be set up.**
- (w) Fourth Assam Rifles will be shifted from the heart of the town and the Legislative Assembly house will be constructed there.**
- (x) Security forces will be minimised.**
- (y) A separate service cadre for will Manipur be created.**

(z) The existing U.P. Panchayat Raj Act will be amended to suit Manipur.

(zz) Town Planning-Priority will be given to improve the drainage.

The gist of the Congress party Manifesto was as below :—

Industries :

- (a) Handloom industry will be developed to give a living income.
- (b) Setting up of paper mill and cement factory.
- (c) Steps will be taken to open the spinning mill.
- (d) Steps for opening tea gardens
- (e) To set up small scale industries e.g. cycle factory, watch factory, machine tools, fruit preservation, sugar and other fruit products

Agriculture :

- (a) Steps for double cropping by constructing irrigation facilities.
- (b) To explore more land for agriculture.
- (c) Flood Control.
- (d) To fix land holdings.
- (e) To supply fertilisers and seeds to the farmers.

Education :

- (a) To set up a Medical College.
- (b) To improve the Post-Graduate Centre as a step to a University.

- (c) To extend educational facilities to places where there was no such facilities.
- (d) To give educational facilities to low income group students in Colleges and Universities.

Miscellaneous :

- (a) To develop Manipuri language and literature and to introduce it as a medium of instruction.
- (b) To include Manipuri language in the 8th Schedule.
- (c) Towns Planning for Imphal and other small town including district and sub-divisional headquarters.
- (d) Rural electrification
- (e) Water supply to the town and villages.
- (f) To develop communication.
- (g) To provide employment to educated persons.
- (h) To improve the law and order situation especially in the hills.

Naga Integration Committee of Manipur of which Rishang Keishing, a person expelled from Congress was the leader, fought the election in the hill with the following election manifesto.

1. The Naga Integration Committee, Manipur stands .
 - (i) To immediately integrate all contiguous Naga areas in Assam, Manipur, NEFA with Nagaland State.

- (ii) To ensure and promote communal harmony.
 - (iii) To press the Government of India to initiate talks for final settlement of Naga Political issues.
 - (iv) To ensure all round development especially in the hill areas.
 - (v) To safeguard the religious, political, economic, cultural etc. rights of the minority communities.
2. The Naga Integration Committee, Manipur extends full supports.
- (i) To the creation of a Mizo State comprising of all contiguous Mizo areas.
 - (ii) To the demand of statehood for the valley areas of Manipur.

Manipur had been granted statehood on the 21st January, 1972 under the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act. Under the said Act the Legislative Assembly will have 60 members Accordingly the Delimitation Commission had created 60 constituencies almost by bifurcating each of the existing 30 constituencies.

* * *

CHAPTER VI

FIRST ALIMUDDIN MINISTRY

The election was held on 11th March, 1972 for the valley and on 6th and 9th March 1972 for the hills. The party figure of the candidates returned was as below :—

1. Congress (R)	17
2. Manipur Peoples Party	15
3. C.P.I.	5
4. S.S.P.	3
5. Congress (O)	1
6. Independents	19 (Including 3 N.I.C)

The names of the members showing their constituencies and parties were as follows :—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
1. Shri Telem Bira Singh	Sagolmang	Congress
2. Shri Thokchom Kunjo Singh	Khundrakpam	Congress
3. Shri Udaysana R.K.	Kontha	Congress
4. Shri Atomba Ngairangbamcha	Khurai	Cong. (O)
5. Shri S. Angouba Singh	Wangkhei	Congress
6. Shri W. Ibohal Singh	Khergao	Congress
7. Shri O. Tomba Singh	Thongju	M.P.P.

Defection in Manipur

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
8 Md. Jalaluddin	Keirao	M.P.P.
9. Shri Ph. Parijat Singh	Lamlaa	C.P.I.
10. Shri L Amujou Singh	Topchingtha	Independent
11. Md Abdul Latif	Mayang Imphal	do
12 Shri Ch. Rajmohon Singh	Wangoi	M P P.
13 Shri I Tompok Singh	Lilong Chajing	M P P
14 Shri L Sarat Singh	Singjamei	M.P.P
15 Shri Th Bira Singh	Sagolband	C P.I
16 Shri N Ibomcha Singh	Lamjaotongba	Independent
17 Shri L Manaohi Singh	Keishamthong	do
18. Shri T Sanajaoba Singh	Malom Hiyang- thang	M P P
19 Shri M Meghachandra Singh	Uripok	C P I
20 Shri S Ibomcha Singh	Thangmeiband	Congress
21 Shri L Samungouba Singh	Lamsang	M P P
22 Shri Kh Chaoba	Sekmai	do
23 Shri Kh Lakshman Singh	Konthoujam	do
24. Shri L. Chandramani Singh	Patsai	Independent
25. Shri Th Chaoba Singh	Nambol	M.P.P.
26 Shri Y Yama Singh	Oinam	do
27. Shri Kh Ratha Singh	Bishenpur	Congress
28. Shri H Kangjamba Singh	Thanga	S.S.P.
29. Shri M Koireng Singh	Kumbi	Congress

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
30. Shri H. Nilamani Singh	Moirang	Independent
31. Md. Alimuddin	Lilong	M.P.P.
32. Md. Habibur Rahman	Khekman	Congress
33. Shri L Chaoyaima Singh	Thoubal	M.P.P.
34 Md Chaoba	Athokpam	do
35. Shri Th Achouba Singh	Kkangabok	C P.I.
36. Shri M. Ibotombi Singh	Heirok	Congress
37. Shri N. Kunjobabu Singh	Wangjing ⁺ Tentha	M.P.P.
38. Shri Y. Nimai Singh	Kakelung	S S P
39 Shri H Rajbapu Singh	Hijanglam	do
40. Shri M Nilo Singh	Sugnu	C P I
41. Shri H T Thungam	Chandel (ST)	Independent
42. Shri L Rongman	Tengnoupal (ST)	Congress
43 Shri Rishang Keishung	Phungvai (ST)	Ind (NIC)
44 Shri K Envey	Kamjong (ST)	do
45. Shri P Peter	Chingai	do
46. Shri Yangmaso Shaiza	Ukhul (ST)	Independent
47. Shri R. Vio	Saikul (ST)	do
48 Shri S P. Henry	Liyai (ST)	do
49. Shri Asoso Ashiho	Mao (ST)	Congress
50. Shri A Daiho	Karong (ST)	do
51. Shri Paolen	Saitu (ST)	do
52. Shri N Paoheu	Tamei (ST)	Independent
53. Shri Kiulengpao	Tamenglong (ST)	do

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
54. Shri Kalanlung	Nungba (ST)	Congress
55. Shri S. Bijoy Singh	Jiribam	do
56. Shri Ngurdinglien	Tipaimukh (ST)	Independent
57. Shri N. Gouzagin	Thanlon (ST)	do
58. Shri Holkhomang Haokip	Henglep (ST)	do
59. Shri Thangkhanlal	Singhat (ST)	Congress
60. Shri Haokholal Thangjom	Churachandpur (ST)	Independent.

As soon as the election result was out the Congress party and the M.P.P. were active to bag MLAs for the purpose of forming the government. Their target was to win over the independent MLAs. But the trouble was that every independent member wanted a position especially in the Council of Ministers. Concentration camps were set up by both the parties and they tried to pick up whatever independent member they could contact. At last the Manipur Peoples Party won the game when they could gather 32 members on their side. They have physically shown themselves before the Governor who allowed them to form the ministry.

The Ministry headed by Md. Alimuddin

NIC—United Naga Integration Council.

The party fought in the election but it was not recognised by the Election Commission.

Consisted of 15 MPP, 3 SSP, 1 Congress (O) and 13 Independents under the name and style of United Legislature Party.

The Council of Ministers and the officers of the Legislative Assembly were as follows :—

1. Md Alimuddin	Chief Minister	M.P.P
2 Shri Yangmaso Shaiza	Finance Minister	Independent
3. Shri Y. Yajma Singh	Education Minister	M.P.P
4. Shri Ngurdinghen	Development Minister	Independent
5. Shri Kh Chaoba	P W.D. Minister	M.P.P
6. Shri L. Manaobi	State Minister	Independent
7. Shri T.P. Krulengpao	State Minister	Independent
8. Shri Y. Nimai Singh	State Minister	S.S.P.
9. Shri Holkhomang Haokip	State Minister	Independent
10. Shri H Nilamani Singh	Deputy Minister	Independent
11. Shri H.T. Thungam	Deputy Minister	Independent
12. Shri R. Vio	Deputy Minister	Independent

1. Dr. L. Chandramani Singh	Speaker	Independent
2. Shri Atomba Ngairangbamcha	Deputy Speaker	Congress (O)
3. Shri S.P. Henry	Chairman, Hill Areas Committee	Independent

As a result of their bargain the 13- Independents got 10 posts while 3 were taken by the M.P.P. and one each by the S.S.P. and the Congress (O)

The Congress on the other hand tried to strengthen their position by absorbing the independent MLAs in the Congress Legislature party. The Naga Integration Council having failed to get posts in the Ahmud-din Ministry merged with the Congress. Similarly the M P P also took some independent MLAs in the party. In the meantime one member of the M P P. expired. The party strength as on 25.10.72 was as below .—

1. Congress	23
2. M.P P.	17
3. C.P.I.	5
4. S.S.P.	3
5. Independent	12

Soon after, two members of the Congress party, Sarvashri Thangkhanlal and T. Bira Singh defected to the M.P.P. Two other independent members Shri N. Ibomcha Singh and Shri Haokholal Thangjom who were in the opposition side went over to the U.L.P.

side on account of their failure to get ministerial posts in the proposed Congress led P.D.F. ministry.

During the budget session of the Legislative Assembly, there was a turmoil in the Legislature. *Nine members including 2 ministers and the Deputy Speaker of the United Legislature party renounced the actions of the U.L.P. Ministry and defected to the opposition on 15 3 73. They were :—

1. Shri I. Tompok Singh M.P.P.
2. Shri L. Sarat Singh M.P.P.
3. Shri O. Tomba Singh M.P.P.
4. Shri Atomba
Ngairangbamcha Congress (O)
- 5 Shri L. Amujou Singh Independent-joined M.P P.
- 6 Shri T. Bira Singh Congress-joined U.L P.
7. Shri Holkhomang
Haokip Independent-joined U L P.
- 8 Shri Ngurdinglien Independent-joined U.L P.
9. Shri Thangkhenlal Congress joined U L P.

The 31-members of the opposition raised a motion of no-confidence against U L P ministry on 22nd March 1973 in the Assembly.

* These nine members formed a group under the name and style of Progressive Independent Group.

The Speaker who belonged to the ruling party ruled that the motion would be discussed after lunch, and allowed other businesses to be proceeded inspite of objections from the opposition on the ground that the minority ministry had no right to answer questions and give Statements.

When the motion was taken up for discussion after the recess, the Speaker stated that he would not fix any time limit and would allow everybody who wished to participate. The opposition members alleged that during its one year's rule the Government had taken up many items in the interest of some section of the people and not in the interest of the general public and that though it was clear from 15.2.73 that it had lost the right to hold the Government, it had not the intention of leaving the seat.

Allegations and charges were made by both sides against one another. Then the Speaker adjourned till the next day.

On 23.3.73 when the discussion on the motion was taken up the Speaker had taken a different attitude. He would expunge the words from the opposition which would hurt the ruling party. Whenever any allegation was made by the opposition party against the ruling party he would ask for proof and documentary evidence, otherwise the member had to apologise, and

ruled that no one should put *allegations* without documentary evidence. From this the opposition side remained silent and the members of the ruling side took monopoly of the day and made several allegations against the members of the opposition, for which the Speaker ignored about asking for the documentary evidence. The discussion was adjourned inconclusively till 26.3.73.

On 26.3.73 when the motion was taken up, the members of the opposition seeing the motive of the Speaker, did not open their mouths at all. The members of the ruling party rose one after another blaming the members of the opposition, till the time of the recess.

When the House reassembled at 2.30 p.m. not a member of the ruling bench was present. The Speaker stated that he had received an information that the Chief Minister was meeting the Governor. So he adjourned the House till 3.30 p.m.

' At 3.30 p.m. when the House reassembled the Speaker informed that the Council of Ministers headed by Md. Allmuddin had tendered resignation.

The Congress led Progressive Democratic Alliance met the Governor and requested him to allow them to form the Government. On the recommendation of the Governor the President dissolved the Assembly on 28th March 1973 and took over the administration of Manipur.

Defection in Manipur

The list of the MLAs who had shifted from party to party or from group to group are as follows :—

1. Shri T. Bira Singh	Congress to M.P.P. to P.D A. (P.I G.)
2. Shri L Rongman	Congress to U L.P.
3. Shri Thangkhanlal	Congress to U.L.P. to P.D A (PIG)
4. Shri Atomba Ngairangbamcha	Congress (O) to U L.P. to P.D A (PIG)
5. Shri Rishang Keishing	N I C to U L P. to opposition to Congress
6. Shri K Envey	N I C to U.L.P to opposition to Congress.
7. Shri P. Peter	N I C. to U L P to opposition to Congress.
8. Shri O. Tomba Singh	M P P to P D A (PIG)
9. Shri I. Tompok Singh	do do
10. Shri L Sarat Singh	do do
11. Shri L Amujou Singh	Independent to M.P.P. to P.D A. (PIG)
12. Shri N. Ibomcha Singh	Independent to U L P.
13. Md Abdul Latif	Independent to M P.P
14 Shri L. Manaobi	Independent to M.P.P
15. Shri L Chandramani Singh	do do
16 Shri H. Nilamani Singh	do do
17. Shri H.T. Thungam	do U.L.P.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 18. Shri Yangmaso Shaiza | Independent to | U.L.P. |
| 19. Shri R. Vio | do | do |
| 20. Shri S P. Henry | do | do |
| 21. Shri N Paoheu | do | do |
| 22. Shri T.P Kiulengpao | do | do |
| 23. Shri Ngurdinglien | Independent to | U L.P. to
P.D.A (P.I (†) |
| 24. Shri N. Gouzagin | Independent to | U.L.P |
| 25 Shri Holkhomang Haokip | do | — U L P to
P.D A. (P I G) |
| 26 Shri Haokholal Thangjom | Independent to | U.L P. |

* * *

CHAPTER VII

SECOND ALIMUDDIN MINISTRY

In the last week of February 1974 election was held for all the 60 Constituencies of Manipur i.e. 19th & 23rd February for the hill areas and 25th February for the plain. Just before the election some ex-MLAs of the hills led by Shri Yangmaso Shaiza formed the Manipur Hill Union. It was said that this party had the support of the hostile Nagas. The Manipur Hill Union set up candidates in the Manipur East, Manipur North, Manipur West districts and Tengnoupal Sub-Division and made election alliances in the South District with an aim to capture the 19 Scheduled Caste reserved constituencies. The Congress also set up candidates in all the reserved constituencies. Manipur Peoples Party could set up only one candidate in the hill areas.

The Congress made an election alliance with the Communist Party of India. The Congress set up candidates in 48 constituencies, while the Manipur Peoples Party also contested in all the 41 unreserved constituencies.

The number of candidates returned in the election partywise was as below :—

Manipur Peoples Party	20
Congress	13
Manipur Hill Union	11
S.S.P.	2
C.P.I.	6
Independents	8

Both the Manipur Peoples Party and the Congress tried to win over different groups and independents in order to form the Government soon after the election result was out

The Manipur Peoples Party won the struggle with the support of 2 S S P 6 M H U and 7 Independents.

The names of the members returned in the election along with their parties were as below —

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
1. Md Abdul Latif	Mayang Imphal	M.P.P
2. Md Abdul Wahid	Kshetrigao	do
3. Shri Th Achouba Singh	Khangabok	C P.I.
4. Md Alimuddin	Lilong	M P P
5. Md. Ashraf Ali	Andro	do
6. Shri K.S. Benjamin Bancee	Karong (ST)	Independent
7. Shri S Bijoy Singh	Jiribam	Congress
8. Shri S. Baramani Singh	Singjamei	Independent
9. Shri K. Borthakur Sharma	Khurai	S.S.P.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
10 Shri L Chandramani Singh Patsoi		M P P.
11. Shri Kh. Chaoba	Sekmai (SC)	do
12 Md. Chaoba	Wangkhem	do
13. Shri N. Chaoba Singh	Heingang	Independent
14. Shri Th Chaoba Singh	Nambol	M.P.P.
15. Shri R K. Dorendra Singh	Yaiskul	do
16 Shri T. Gougin	Singhat (ST)	M.H U.
17. Shri M. Gouramani Singh	Thangmeiband	M P P.
18. Shri N Gouzagin	Thanlon (ST)	M.H.U
19. Md Habibur Rahman	Wabagai	Congress
20. Shri Haokholal Thangjom	Churachand- pur (ST)	M H U.
21 Shri M. Hera Singh	Khundrak- pam	C.P I.
22. Shri Holkhomang Haokip	Henglep (ST)	Congress
23. Shri S Ibomcha Singh	Wangjung Tentha	Independent
24. Shri M Ibotombi Singh	Heirok	Congress
25. Shri Ksh. Irabot Singh	Kakching	C P I
26. Md. Jalaluddin	Keirao	M.P P.
27. Shri Jangamlung	Nungba (ST)	M.H.U.
28. Shri S. Jayantakumar Singh	Thanga	Congress
29. Shri O. Joy Singh	Langthabal	M.P.P.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
30. Shri Kh. Jugeshwar Singh	Lamsang	C.P.I.
31. Shri Kishore Thapa	Kangpokpi	Congress
32. Shri T P. Kiulengpao	Tamenglong (ST)	M H U.
33. Shri W. Komol Singh	Kumbi	M P P.
34. Shri M. Kunjo Singh	Hiyanglam	do
35. Shri K. Mangi Singh	Thoubal	do
36 Shri M Meghachandra Singh	Uripok	C P I
37. Shri Ngulkhohao	Saikot (ST)	Independent
38. Shri Ngurdinghen	Tipaimukh (ST)	Congress
39 Shri Kh. Nimaichand Singh	Sugnu	M.P.P
40. Shri W Nipamacha Singh	Wangoi	Congress
41, Shri N. Paoheu	Tamei (ST)	M H U
42. Shri Ph Parijat Singh	Lamlai	C P I
43. Shri Kh Pishak Singh	Wangkhei	M P.P.
44 Shri R K Ranbir Singh	Keishamthong	Congress
45. Shri Kh. Ratha Singh	Bishenpur	do
46 Shri Rishang Keishing	Phungyar (ST)	do
47. Shri L Rongman	Tengnoupal (ST)	M.H U.
48 Shri Saheni Adani	Tadubi (ST)	do
49 Shri T Sanajao Singh	Naoriya Pakhanglakpa	M.P P.
50. Shri K. Shyam Singh	Moirang	Congress

<i>Name</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Party</i>
51. Shri H Shyama Singh	Thongju	S.S.P.
52. Shri Shonkhothang Ashon	Saikul (ST)	Congress
53. Shri Somi A Shimray Chingai	(ST)	M H U
54. Shri Kh. Thekho	Mao (ST)	do
55. Shri H Thoithoi Singh	Konhoujam	Independent
56. Shri H T. Thungam	Chandel (ST)	Independent
57. Shri S Tombi Singh	Sagolband	M P P
58. Shri Y Yaima Singh	Oinam	do
59. Shri Yangmaso Shaiza	Ukhrul (ST)	M H U
60. Shri Zampu Kipgen	Saitu (ST)	Independent

The Manipur Peoples Party and the Manipur Hill Union along with some independents made an alliance under the name and style of the United Legislature Party and formed the Government on the 4th March 1974 with Md Alimuddin as the Chief Minister. The following were the Council of Ministers :—

Cabinet Minister :—

1. Md Alimuddin	Chief Minister
2. Shri Y Yaima Singh	Education Minister
3. Shri S Tombi Singh	Finance Minister
4. Shri Kh Chaoba	P.W.D. Minister
5. Shri T P Kiulengpao	Works Minister
6. Shri L Chandramani Singh	Law Minister
7. Shri N Gouzagin	Development Minister
8. Shri Haokholal Thangjom	Medical Minister

State Ministers—

1. Shri H.T. Thungam
2. Shri K. Borthakur Sharma
3. Shri Ngulkhohao

Deputy Minister—

1. Shri T. Gougin

The following were the Officers of the Legislature :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh | Speaker. |
| 2. Shri Th Chaoba Singh | Deputy Speaker. |
| 3. Shri K.S. Benjamin Bane | Chairman, Hill Areas Committee. |

Just before the swearing in of the Alimuddin ministry a section of the Manipur Hill Union led by Shri Yangmaso Shaiza left the U.L.P as Shri Shaiza was not selected as the Chief Minister of the U L P Government. However, there were 35 members left. So U L.P. could easily form the ministry Both the factions of the Manipur Hill Union claimed themselves to be the genuine Manipur Hill Union. For the sake of removing confusion in future references they might be termed as M H U. (Opp.) and M.H U (Ruling)

Soon after the formation of the U L P. Ministry Shri Jangamlung of MHU (Opp) defected to MHU (Ruling) and joined U L.P on 18.4.74

On 27.3.74 Shri S. Ibomcha Singh (Independent) joined the U L.P.

Md. Habibur Rahman, a Congress MLA and the General Secretary of the Manipur Pradesh Congress Committee defected to the U.L.P. on 25.3.74. The U.L.P. with a strength of 38 in the House of 60 ran the Government for four months till some friction within the U.L.P. cropped up.

Meanwhile the parties in the opposition i.e. the Congress, M.H.U., C.P.I. and Independents formed an alliance called Progressive Democratic Front and lured as many members of the ruling party as possible to come to their side, with promises of position and benefits.

During the budget session in July, 1974 four ministers namely, Shri T.P. Kiulengpao, Cabinet Ministers, Sarvaswari Ngulkhohao, Borthakur Sharma and H T Thungam, State Ministers resigned from the U.L.P. ministry and went over to the P.D.F. The Speaker, Shri R K Dorendra Singh and three other MLAs namely (1) Shri S. Biramani Singh, (2) Shri Kh. Nimaichand Singh, (3) Shri S. Ibomcha Singh also supported the P.D.F. although they had not formally went over to the P.D.F. Shri Tombi Singh, Finance Minister also bargained with the P.D.F. to overthrow the U.L.P. Government.

This time the opposition took quite a different strategy to overthrow the Alimuddin Ministry. They

did not adopt the usual method of moving a no-confidence motion. The eight members who had colluded with the P.D.F. remained silent and sat with the U.L.P. till the morning of the 8th July 1974.

On the 8th July, 1974 when the House reassembled after recess, the ruling bench was vacant except Shri S. Tombi Singh, Finance Minister and Sarvashri Ashraf Ali and Kh. Pishak Singh. Perhaps these two MLAs were present as they did not get the latest decision of the ruling party. They went out as soon as they came to know the situation.

The four ministers and three Independent members sat in the opposition bench. When the Manipur Appropriation (No 3) Bill, 1974 was taken up for clause by clause consideration and passing as moved by the Finance Minister it was defeated by 31 to 1 votes.

In the meantime, Md. Alimuddin met the Governor and handed over the resignation of his Council of Ministers in the afternoon of the 8th July, 1974.

* * *

CHAPTER VIII

FIRST YANGMASO SHAIZA MINISTRY

The Progressive Democratic Front which was formed of the Congress, Manipur Hill Union and C P I. elected Shri Yangmaso Shaiza to be the leader and requested the Governor to allow them to form the Ministry. The Governor allowed to form the Ministry Shri Yangmaso Shaiza was sworn in as the Chief Minister on 10th July, 1974. The following were the members of the Council of Ministers :—

Cabinet Ministers

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Shri Yangmaso Shaiza | Chief Minister |
| 2. Shri S Tombi Singh | Finance Minister |
| 3. Shri T.P. Kiulengpao | Power & Labour Minister |
| 4. Shri M Meghachandra Singh | Education Minister |

Ministers of State :

1. Shri K Borthakur Sharma
2. Shri Ngulkhohao
3. Shri H T Thungam
4. Shri S Biramani Singh.
5. Shri Kh Thekho

Deputy Minister :

1. Shri Jangamlung

On 23 July, 1974, the following members formally defected from the U.L.P. and joined the P.D.F.

1. Shri S Biramani Singh
2. Shri S Ibomcha Singh
- 3 Shri Kh Pishak Singh
4. Shri T Sanajao Singh
5. Shri Kh Nimaichand Singh
6. Md Chaoba
7. Shri H Thoithoi Singh
8. Shri Jangamlung

On 25th July 1974 the following members defected from the U L P and joined the P D F —

- 1 Shri T Gougin
- 2 Shri H. Shyam Singh
- 3 Md Ashraf Ali
- 4 Shri Abdul Wahid

On 16th August 1974 the following members defected from the U.L P and joined the P D F :—

- 1 Shri N. Chaoba Singh
2. Shri M Kunjo Singh

Soon a rift cropped up between Shri Yangmaso Shaiza and the Congress party regarding the inclusion of Congress in the ministry. So far no Congress member had joined the ministry. The Congress wanted the ministers nominated by the party whereas Shri Yangmaso Shaiza would accept the Congressmen of his own choice. Shri Yangmaso was fully supported in his views by Shri M. Koireng Singh who was still the undisputed leader in the Congress party and Shri Meghachandra of the C.P.I.

A section of the Congress members negotiated with the U L P for forming another ministry. As the struggle became tough both sides had set up concentration camps, in which the MLAs were confined in the camps. Shri M Koireng Singh was able to keep eight Congress MLAs in the camp of Shri Shaiza. They were : (1) Shri S Bijoy Singh (2) Shri M. Ibotombi Singh (3) Shri W Nipamacha Singh (4) Shri Kh Ratha Singh (5) Shri K. Shyam Singh (6) Shri Shonkhotang (7) Shri S Jayanta kumar Singh and (8) Shri Ngurdinglien

The Congress and U L.P. meanwhile could collect only 31 members on their side. They have personally shown themselves to the Governor. The Governor, on the other hand, would not allow them to form the ministry by the 31 members. The Congress thereupon claimed that three members of the Congress party were kept under duress in the camp of Yangmaso Shaiza and requested the Governor to see them personally and take their opinion. The Governor called the three members to the Raj Bhavan and took their statements in which they had expressed their support to the Congress—U.L.P. collision.

The Governor then advised Shri Yangmaso Shaiza to resign and Shri Shaiza resigned quite unwillingly on the 5th December, 1974.

CHAPTER IX

FIRST R.K. DORENDRA SINGH MINISTRY :

The Congress and U L.P coalition took the name of Democratic Legislature Party and elected Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh to be their leader. Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh took oath as Chief Minister on the 6th December along with Shri M. Gouramani Singh as the State Minister. Thereafter the ministry was expanded to an extraordinary size of 19. The following were the members of the Council of Ministers :—

Cabinet Ministers :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Shri R K Dorendra Singh | Chief Minister |
| 2. Shri Rushang Keishing | Finance Minister |
| 3. Shri T P. Kiulengpao | P W D (Hill) Minister |
| 4. Shri R.K. Ranbir Singh | P W D (Valley) Minister |
| 5. Shri Y Yaima Singh | Education Minister |
| 6. Shri Kh. Chaoba | Power Minister |
| 7. Shri Haakhohal Thangjom | Medical Minister |
| 8. Dr. L. Chandramani Singh | Revenue Minister |

Minister of State :—

1. Shri M. Gouramani Singh
2. Shri Kh Nimaichand Singh
3. Shri H Thoithoi Singh

4. Shri Holkhomang Haokip
5. Shri O. Joy Singh
6. Shri Th. Chaoba Singh
7. Shri K Borthakur Sharma
8. Md Jalaluddin
9. Shri S. Jayantakumar Singh

Deputy Ministers :

- 1 Shri Shonkhothang Ashon
- 2 Shri W Komol Singh

The Congress Party then began to take other members from the Opposition in the Congress Legislature Party. In order to strengthen their position they had taken Md Habibur Rahman, the former Congress General Secretary on their side. But, on being objected by the Congress High Command he was kept as an associate member.

Again on 20th July 1975 the following members defected from the U L P. to the Congress -

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 Shri H T Thungam | } | from M.H.U. |
| 2 Shri T Gougin | | |
| 3 Shri Sahem Adam | | |
| 4 Shri Kh Pishak Singh | } | from M.P.P. |
| 5. Shri H Shyama Singh | | |
| 6. Md Chaoba | | |
| 7. Shri T. Sanajao Singh | | |

The Officers of the Legislature were :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Md. Alimuddin | Speaker |
| 2. Shri Ngurdinghien | Deputy Speaker |
| 3. Shri K.S. Benjamin
Banee | Chairman, Hill Areas
Committee |

During the coalition ministry the working was not satisfactory to either party. The U.L.P. ministers did not co-operate with the Congress ministers. Similarly the Congress ministers also did not extend co-operation to the U.L.P. Ministers and the administration was run like two parallel governments. Moreover the Congress Party admitted new entrants in their fold inspite of objections from the U.L.P. These factors became the root for the split of the alliance. The Congress Party at the same time tried to form a pure Congress Government, when they could have 33 members and one associate member. In order to strengthen their position they began to lure the members including ministers of the M.P.P. with promises of ministerial posts to come to the Congress side as Congress MLAs.



CHAPTER X

SECOND R.K DORENDRA MINISTRY

Shri Dorendra Singh, Chief Minister, Shri Rishang Keishing and Shri R K. Ranbir Singh met the Governor and requested him to allow them to form a pure Congress ministry with their strength of 34. The Governor very reluctantly had to allow them to form the Government but advised them to co-opt the C P I in the ruling party in view of the unsteadiness of the members who had come over to the Congress Party.

Accordingly Shri R K Dorendra Singh resigned his D L P. Ministry on the 23rd July 1975 and sworn in as Congress-C P.I. coalition Chief Minister along with the following Cabinet Ministers on the same day i.e 23rd July, 1975

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Shri R K. Dorendra Singh | Chief Minister. |
| 2 Shri Rishang Keishing | Cabinet Minister. |
| 3 Shri R K. Ranbir Singh | „ „ |
| 4 Shri T.P. Kiulengpao | „ „ |
| 5 Shri S. Bijoy Singh | „ „ |

On 14th August 1975, Shri M. Meghachandra Singh was sworn in as a Cabinet Minister.

On 17th September 1975 the following members defected from the U.L.P. and joined the Congress.

1. Dr. L. Chandramani Singh	from M.P P.
2. Shri M Gouramani Singh	„ „
3. Shri W. Komol Singh	„ „
4. Shri K. Mangi Singh	„ „
5. Md. Abdul Wahid	„ „
6 Shri N Gouzagin	from M H U.
7 Shri Kh Thekho	„ „
8 Shri K S Benjamin Bance	„ „

As almost all the new entrants in the Congress Legislature party were promised with ministerial posts and since all of them could not be accomodated in the ministry, Shri R K Dorendra could not expand his ministry for a long time and everybody remained in suspension lest he might be included in the ministry

In the meantime, Dr L Chandramani Singh was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Shri Ngundighier remained as the Deputy Speaker.

On the 17th January 1976 the Ministry was expanded The following were the new ministers :—

1 Shri N Gouzagin	Cabinet Minister
2 Shri Holkhomang Haokip	State Minister.
3. Shri Kh Thekho	„ „
4. Shri S. Biramani Singh	„ „
5. Shri Kh. Nimaichand Singh	„ „
6. Shri H.T. Thungam	„ „
7. Shri M. Gouramani Singh	„ „

8. Shri Kh. Ratha Singh	State Minister
9. Shri M. Ibotombi Singh	„ „
10. Md. Ashraf Ali	„ „

Soon after the expansion of the Ministry Md. Jalaluddin defected from M P.P. to Congress

On 28-1-76 Md. Abdul Latif defected from the M P P. and joined Congress. Congress had now devoured all the parties in Manipur and by the end of February, 1976 it had a strength of 42 members from an insignificant figure of 13 members

The latest figures partywise available on 26th February, 1976 were as below :—

	1974	1976
1. Congress	13	42 (including 1 Associate member)
2. M.P.P.	20	5
3. M.H.U.	11	3
4. C.P.I.	6	6
5 S.S.P.	2	—
6. Independents	8	4

On 26-3-76 Shri Th. Chaoba Singh defected from MPP and joined Congress. On 16-1-76 Shri L. Rongman defected from MHU and joined Congress. On 2-7-76 Sarvas shri N Paohcu, Haokholal Thangjom and Jangamlung defected from MHU and joined Congress. On the same day two other independent members namely Sarvas shri

Zampu Kiqgen and Ngulkhohao also joined Congress On 4-7-76 Sarvashri Yangmaso Shaiza and Somi A Shimray defected from MHU and joined Congress. Thus the Manipur Hill Union which had eleven members returned in the General Election had become extinct. The ultimate motive behind the wholesale defection of the Manipur Hill Union might be multifarious. It might have been the impact of the emergency ; it might have been the aim to overthrow the Dorendra Ministry etc. , etc.

On 17-2-77 Sarvashri M. Meghachandra Singh and M. Hera Singh defected from the Communist Party of India and joined Congress. It was said that Shri Meghachandra Singh who was a Cabinet Minister in the Dorendra Ministry wanted that the CPI should not set up a candidate for the ensuing Lok Sabha election. His view was not endorsed by the State Committee of the CPI As such he left the Party: At the same time, the party expelled him, along with Shri M Hera Singh.

On the same date the Communist Party of India withdrew support to the Congress Ministry headed by Shri R K Dorendra Singh This had resulted in the following party strength in the Assembly :—

Congress	51
MPP	4
MHU	Nil.

CPI	4
SSP	Nil.
Independent	1

The Lok Sabha Election was held on 16-3-77 for the valley, 19-3-77 for the Hill and Shri N Tombi Singh was returned from the Inner Mampur Parliamentary Constituency and Shri Yangmaso Shaiza from the Outer Manipur Parliamentary Constituency as Congress MPs. Shri Yangmaso Shaiza resigned his membership of the Manipur Legislative Assembly on 28-3-77.

The Government at the Centre was formed by the Janata Party on 24-3-77.

Shri S. Tombi Singh, the sole independent MLA claimed himself to be a Janata M.L.A.

On 2-5-77 the following 26 members defected from Congress and joined Janata Party -

1. Md Abdul Latif
2. Md. Abdul Wahid
3. Md. Ashraf Ali
4. Md. Chaoba
5. Shri Th. Chaoba
6. Shri T. Gougin
7. Shri Haokholal Thangjom
8. Md. Jalaluddin
9. Shri Jangamlung

10. Shri S. Jayantakumar Singh
11. Shri W. Komol Singh
12. Shri K. Mangi Singh
13. Shri Ngulkhohao
14. Shri Ngurdinghen
15. Shri Kh Nimaichand Singh
16. Shri N. Paoheu
17. Shri Kh Pishak Singh
18. Shri L Rongman
19. Shri Saheni Adani
20. Shri T Sanajao Singh
21. Shri Shonkhotang Ashon
22. Shri Soma A Shimray
23. Shri Kh Thekho
24. Shri H Thoithoi Singh
25. Shri H T Thungam
26. Shri Zampu Kipgen.

Shri Yangmaso Shaiza MP also resigned from Congress and joined the Janata

On 3.5.77 Saivashri K Shyam Singh and W. Nipamacha Singh also defected from Congress and joined Janata. The CPI also announced the support to the Janata Legislature Party but on issues from time to time.

The MLAs of the Janata Party claimed that the Congress had now lost the majority and they had no

further right to hold the Government and requested the Governor to allow them to form the Government.

On 4.5.77, Dr. L. Chandramani Singh defected from Congress and joined the Janata Party.

On 6.5.77, Shri Ngulkhohao defected from the Janata Party and joined Congress.

The Party strength as on 6.5.77 was as follows -

Congress	22
Janata	33
CPI	4
Vacant	1
<hr/>	
Total	60

On 10.5.77, Shri Kiulengpao defected from the Congress and joined Janata. On the same day he accompanied Shri Yangmaso Shaiza and went to Delhi to see the Central Leaders probably in connection with the formation of a Janata Ministry in Manipur.

On 13.5.77, finding the Congress Party in minority in the House Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh, Chief Minister resigned. The Governor however asked him to act as the caretaker Government.

On 14.5.77, the Janata Party sent Sarvashri Madhu Limaye and Robi Roy, General Secretaries of the Party to study the Political situation in Manipur and matters relating to the formation of a Janata Ministry. After

discussion with the members of the State Unit they left for Delhi on the next day i.e. 15.5.77.

On 16.5.77 at 8.45 P.M. All India Radio announced the suspension of the Assembly and imposition of the President's Rule in Manipur.

On 7.6.77, Shri Benjamin Banerjee defected from Congress and joined the Janata Party.

On 14.6.77 the following six Congress members applied for their admission to the Janata Party.

1. Shri Rishang Keishing.

2. Shri S. Bijoy Singh

3. Shri N. Chaoba Singh

4. Shri Kishore Thapa

5. Md. Habibur Rahman

6. Shri Ngulkhohao.

On 16.6.77 the following five Congress members applied for their admission to the Janata Party.

1. Shri M. Gouramani Singh

2. Shri M. Kunjo Singh.

3. Shri M. Hera Singh

4. Shri H. Shyama Singh.

5. Shri S. Ibomcha Singh

On 17-6-77 the following five Congress members applied for their admission to the Janata Party.

1. Shri K. Borthakur Sharma.

2. Shri Kh. Ratha Singh.

3. ~~Shri M. Ibemambi Singh.~~
4. Shri Holkhomang Haskia,
5. Shri N. Gonzaga.

On 22.6.77 the following Congress members applied for their admission to the Janata Party :—

1. Shri M. Meghachandra Singh.
2. Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh
3. Shri S. Biramani Singh

On 24.6.77, Shri R.K. Ranbir Singh applied for his admission to the Janata Party. Thus the Congress Party which had 5 members immediately before the Lok Sabha Election had left not a single MLA in the Assembly.

The Manipur Peoples Party which had played a substantive role in overthrowing the Congress Ministry and formation of a new Ministry had also declared their merger with the Janata Party. A formal resolution to that effect was adopted in a convention held on 3.7.77 at Moirang, although a faction of the Party still disputed the legality of such resolution.

* * *

CHAPTER XI

SECOND YANGMASO SHAIZA MINISTRY

On 29.6.77 the President's Rule was revoked, Shri Yangmaso Shaiza was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Manipur. Md. Alimuddin was also sworn in as a Cabinet Minister

On 16.7.77 the following eight more Ministers were sworn in

Cabinet :—

1. Shri Kh. Chaoba
2. Shri Ngardunglien
- 3 Shri S. Tombi Singh

Ministers of State :—

1. Md. Ashraf Ali
2. Shri W. Nipamacha Singh
3. Shri Kh. Nimaichand Singh
4. Shri W. Komol Singh
5. Shri Kh. Thekbo

The Party position as in July, 1977 was as below :

Congress	— Nil
MHU	— Nil
MPP	— Nil
CPI	— 4

Independent	— Nil
Vacant	— 1
Janata	— 55

The byelection of the Ukhrul Constituency consequent upon the resignation of Shri Yangmaso Sharza on his election as MP, was held on, 19.12.77. The Janata Party sent up Shri Yangmaso, Sharza as their Party candidate.

On 22.12.77 Shri Yangmaso Sharza was declared elected in a four cornered contest of the byelection.

Next day i.e on 23.12.77 Shri Yangmaso Sharza resigned his membership of the Parliament and was sworn in as a member of the Legislative Assembly. Thus Shri Yangmaso Sharza's appointment as Chief Minister was regularised.

The following was the chart of defections, and changes from group to group occurred during the term of the present Assembly . —

<i>Name</i>	<i>Party affiliation & groups</i>
1. Md. Abdul Latif	— M.P.P. to Cong. to Janata. U.L.P. to D.L.P. to Cong/ Com to Janata
2. Md. Abdul Wahid	— M P P. to Cong; to M P P. to Cong/to Janata. U.L.P. to P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong./Com. to Janata

<i>Name</i>	<i>Party affiliation & groups</i>
3. Md. Ashraf Ali	—M.P.P. to Cong. to Janata U.L.P. to P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong./Com to Janata.
4. Shri K.S Benjamin Banee	—Ind to M.H.U to Cong to Janata. U.L.P. to P.D.F. to Cong/ Com to Janata
5. Shri S. Bijoy Singh	—Cong. to Janata P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong Com to Janata.
6. Shri S Biramani Singh	—Ind to M.P.P. to Cong. to Janata. to Cong. (1) P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong. Com to Janata.
7. Shri K Borthakur Sharma	—S.P. to Cong. to Janata, 21 U.L.P. to P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong./Com. to Janata.
8. Shri L. Chandramani Singh	—M.P.P. to Cong. to Janata. U.L.P. to D.L.P. to Cong. Com to Janata.
9. Md. Chaoba	—M.P.P. to Cong. to M.P.P. to Cong. to Janata. U.L.P. to P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong./Com. to Janata.
10. Shri N Chaoba Singh	—Ind to M.P.P. to Cong. to Janata U.L.P. to D.L.P. to Cong./ Com. to Janata.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Party affiliation & groups</i>
11. Shri Th. Chaoba Singh	—M P P. to Cong. to Janata. U.L.P to D.L.P to Cong./ Com to Janata.
12. Shri R K Dorendra Singh	—M P P to Cong to Janata. U.L.P to P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong /Com to Janata.
13. Shri T Gougin	—M H U. to Cong. to M.H.U. to Cong. to Janata U L P to P D F. to Cong / Com to Janata
14. Shri M. Gouramani Singh	—M.P.P to Cong to Janata. U.L.P. to D L P. to Cong / Com to Janata.
15. Shri N. Gouzagin	—M:H:U. to Cong. to Janata U.L.P. to D L.P. to Cong./ Com. to Janata.
16. Md. Habibur Rahman	—Cong to M.P.P. to Cong. to Janata. U.L.P. to P,D F. to D L P. to Cong /Com. to Janata.
17. Shri Haokholal Thangjom	—M H,U to Cong to Janata U L P to D.L.P. to Cong to Janata.
18. M. Hera Singh	—C.P I to Cong. to Janata U.L.P. to P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong./Com. to Janata.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Party affiliation & groups</i>
19 Shri Holkhomang	—Cong. to Janata. P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong / Com to Janata.
20. S. Ibomcha Singh	—Ind. to M.P.P. to Cong. to Ind to Cong. to Janata. U L P. to P D.F. to Cong./ Com. to Janata.
21. M. Ibotombi Singh	—Cong to Janata. P D.F to D.L.P to Cong / Com to Janata.
22. Md. Jalaluddin	—M.P.P. to Cong to Janata. U.L.P to D.L.P. to Cong / Com to Janata.
23. Shri S. Jayantakumar	—Cong to Janata P.D.F. to Cong /Com. to Janata
24 Shri Jangamlung	—M H U to Cong to Janata. U L P to P D.F to Cong / Com to Janata.
25. Shri Kishore Thapa	—Cong to Janata. P D F. to D L P to Cong / Com to Janata
26 Shri T P Kiulengpao	—M H U to Cong. to Janata. U L P to P D F D.L.P. to Cong /Com. to Janata.
27. Shri W. Komol Singh	—M P P to Cong. to Janata. U.L.P. to D L P. to Cong./ Com to Janata

<i>Names</i>	<i>Party affiliation & groups</i>
28. Shri M. Kunjo Singh	—M.P.P. to Cong. to Janata. U.L.P. to D.L.P. to Cong./ Com to Janata.
29. Shri K. Mangi Singh	—M.P.P. to Cong. to M.P.P. to Cong to Janata. U.L.P. to P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong./Com. to Janata.
30. Shri M. Meghachandra Singh	—C P I to Cong to Janata. P D F. to D.L.P to Cong./ Com to Janata.
31. Shri Ngulkhohao	—Ind to Cong to Ind. to Cong to Janata to Cong. to Janata. U L P to P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong. Com. to Janata.
32. Shri Ngurdinghen	—Cong to Janata P D F to D L P to Cong / Com to Janata
33. Shri Kh. Nimaichand Singh	—M.P.P. to Cong. to Janata. U L P to P D.F to D L.P to Cong./Com to Janata.
34. Shri W. Nipamacha Singh	—Cong. to Janata P D F. to D L P. to Cong./ Com. to Janata
35. Shri N. Paohou	— M H.U. to Cong. to Janata. P D F to Cong /Com. to Janata.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Party affiliation & groups</i>
36. Shri Kh. Pishak Singh—	M.P.P. to Cong. to Ind. to Cong. to Janata. U.L.P. to P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong./Com. to Janata.
37. Shri R.K. Ranbir Singh	—Cong to Janata. P D.F. to U L P. to Cong./ Com. to Janata.
38. Shri Kh. Ratha Singh—	Cong. to Janata. P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong / Com. to Janata.
39. Shri Rishang Keishing—	Cong. to Janata. to Cong. (1) P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong./ Com. to Janata. to Cong. (1)
40 Shri L Rongman	— M.H.U. to Cong. to Janata. P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong./ Com to Janata.
41. Shri Saheni Adani	—M.H.U. to Cong. to Janata. P.D.F. to D.L.P. to Cong./ Com. to Janata.
42 Shri T Sanajao Singh—	M P P to Cong to M P.P. to Cong to Janata U L P to P D F to D L P to Cong/Com to Janata.
43 Shri K Shyam Singh—	Cong to Janata. U L P to P D F to Cong / Com to Janata
44 Shri H Shyama Singh—	S P. to Cong to Janata. U L P to P D F. to D L P. to Cong /Com to Janata

Name	Party affiliation & groups
45. Shri Shonkhothang	—Cong to Janata P D F to D.L.P. to Cong/ Com to Janata
46. Shri Somi A. Shimray	—M.H.U. to Cong. to Janata. P.D.F. to Cong/Com. to Janata.
47. Shri Kh. Thekho	—M.H.U. to Cong. to Janata. P D F. to Cong/Com. to Janata.
48. Shri H. Thoithoi Singh	—Ind to M P P. to Cong to Janata U L P. to P D F. to D.L.P. to Cong/Com to Janata.
49. Shri H.T. Thungam	—Ind. to M H U to Cong to Janata U.L.P. to P.D.F. to Cong/ Com. to Janata.
50. Shri S. Tombi Singh	—M.P.P. to Ind. to Janata. U L P to P D F. to Janata.
51. Yangmaso Shaiza	M H.U. to Cong. to Janata P.D.F. to Cong./Com. to Janata.
52. Shri Zampu Kipgen	—M.H.U. to Cong./to Janata. P.D.F. to Cong/Com. to Janata.

Four members namely :

- 1. Md. Alimuddin**
- 2. Shri Kh. Chaoba**
- 3. Shri O. Joy Singh**
- 4. Shri Y. Yaima Singh**

were the members of the M.P.P. who remained faithful to their party. The M P.P. had sought for merger of the Party to Janata Party. Though these four members were counted in the strength of the Janata Legislature Party their question might be taken as something outside defection

THE END.

ERRATA

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
4	14		"the" to be added before the words "Assam Police".
4 (second para)	3	The	This
14	4	of	for
19	20		"the" to be added before the words "U L F"
22 (second para)	2	proproguing	proroguing
30 (third para)	1	people	peoples
56 (fourth para)	1	23	23rd
57 (second para)	4	Shyam	Shyama
58 (second para)	12	collision	coalition
65	1	Kiqgen	Kipgen
65	9	overthraw	overthrow
